MONDAY, MAY 9, 1881.

Amusements To-liny. Abbeyta Pack Theater - In Manut. Amarico a Institute Stink-Walting Satch.
Bijos Opera House-The Sacrife
Farauma-London Circus-Capitallia Grounds from
Bronklyn Pork Theater-Tony Paster's Contract. Daly's Theatre-All the Bage Grard Upres House Posts Haverly's 14th St. Theater-Ott, a Games Saverie's 5th Av. The tre-Olivette

Maverir's Nible's Garden-Carlot in Spain Havery's Brooklyn Thouter Little Nell and Marris ness Madison Square Thout co-date Street Middleton's D.me Moscom—29 Herery Navelty Theatre, Brooklyn, E. D. -Roles Tayle San Franciscs Opera Hous - Herrman Schurler's Wint r Palm Gorden-Concert. Roundard Therstee-Billee Taylor Lineas Squares Therstee-Bellee of the Kitchen W Horse's Therstee-The World Windows Therstee-Widow fieldst.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 7, 1841, was: 120 313 Weekly 117,403 Hursday 117,708 Friday 118,182 saturday

What has Mr. Blaine Been Thinking

Total for the week .....

Mr. CONKLING and Gen. GARFIELD are alike looking for Democratic support in the Senate. Without Democratic votes neither can carry his point. There is some reason to believe that Mr. CONKLING has taken advantage of every minute of the long deadlock in attempts to conciliate the Demo-As for the Administration, the present affection of Gen. Gangiello and Mr. BLAINE for Democratic Senators from the South is too well known and too beautiful in its disinterestedness to be overlooked by

But what has the adroit politician from Maine been thinking of for the past week or two? He is generally believed to control the votes and voices of at least two Senators -his own successor and the successor of his late colleague, the venerable HANNI-BAL HAMLIN. There may be other Senators in whom Brother BLAINE, as the intellectual mainspring of the present Administration, has more or less interest, but his relations with Mr. FRYE and Mr. HALE are at all events tolerably well defined.

Lending your Senators to Mr. CONKLING to continue the deadlock, while Mr. CONK-LING has been strengthening his forces! Putting forward Mr. FRYE, or allowing Mr. FRYE to come forward, to abuse and exasperate the Southern Senators to whom you look for help! What have you been thinking about, Mr. BLAINE?

#### Remarkable Confession of a Grand Juror.

A most remarkable statement appeared in the World a week ago yesterday. It purported to be an account of an interview be tween a reporter for that journal and Mr. WILLIAM S. CORWIN, a member of the Grand Jury which recently indicted the Police Commissioners of this city.

Knowing the usual accuracy of our es teemed contemporary, we could hardly doubt that its report was correct; and yet the story told seemed in itself almost incredible.

The following is the text of the article as it appeared, entire, in the World: " THE GRAND JURY'S CONSULTATIONS

#### "Proposing to Let the Matter Go Over, Eather than Indict M MATTHEWS and Ges. SHITH.

Witness S. Conwill, a mouther-of the Grand Jucy said that, uptil Friday afternoon, it was thought that an indictment could be found against the three Police Coursissioners, rakson. Nichots, and Mason, without in cinding MATTHEWS OF PRITH When it was announce that these centlemen would have to be included i the imigrament, an effort was made to let the matter rest for the next Grand Jury to take up; but this was opposed on the cround that, although these men might be innocent, will, as the guilt of the others seemed clear, it was better that they should be included and allowed to prove their innecesses than that the guilty members should except because they had inpocent colleagues. The law way explained to the men bers of the Grand Jury just before they were parting to the formal indictment. District Attorney Rottins had promised to submit it to them jast Thursday, and railing had promised that they should see it on Friday. When a was read, and it was found that Marrawa and Sairs were included, four or five of the mem-bers immediately protested. 'I also spoke against it." said Mr Conwin, but the law in reference to the part of the question was so clear that I enhanted, feel-ing that of two evils it was better to choose the lesser. We finally acquiesced, with one exception, Mr. Rockes. saying that he did not think it consistent with his oatl to indict a man whom he supposed to be innecent. Last Thursday the movement to let the matter go over for the next Grand Jury was spring upon us, but I protested, and said I would sit there till the Fourth of July rather but he soon gave way when he saw the storm thu was raised about his ears. The idea in letting it go over was to quash the whole movement. The next Grand Jury would have to take the same evidence as we took, and with a little manipulation the ball could be kept rolling down from Grand Jury to Grand Jury till it was lest to sight. Mesers, Congara, Constant Buant, and myself frequently talked the whole question over at our respective residences till 1 o'clock at night, and we made up our minds that those Commissioners should be indicted, cost what it might. Now the work has been done, and no matter what happens bereafter to the in-

dictment, we trei that we have done our duty. "In answer to a question, Mr. Comwin said that it had been suggested that possibly since the innocence of Marring we or Smill muchit be easily proved, it would be impossible to convict the whole Board of Police, and a the other members might excape; but the law to

From this it would appear that the Grand Jurors, upon their oaths, falsely presented, as guilty of a crime, men whom they be-

A conspiracy to charge a man falsely with an indictable offence has frequently been the subject of indictment.

Such a conspiracy, according to Mr. Conwin's confession, seems to have been formed and carried into effect in this case.

Before printing this article, we sent a trustworthy gentleman, last Saturday, to Mr. Conwin, to ask whether the report in the World was substantially correct. Mr. Conwin replied that it was.

It the facts are as Mr. Conwin states them, we do not see any reason why he and all his tellow Grand Jurors who voted for the indictment, and the person, whoever he may be, who, according to Mr. Conwin's statement, advised them to indict persons they believed to be innocent, should not be at once indicted by the present Grand Jury for conspiracy takely to accuse another of an indictable offence.

This extraordinary condition of things deserves the immediate official consideration of Mr. Recorder Savin, even if it has escaped the attention of the learned counsel Measts Smith and Matthews. It is a matter of the deepest concern to the whole sommunity.

# Old News.

It appears, after all, that the defalcation of a confidential clerk of the Department of Docks is an old matter; that the defaulter was prosecuted, civilly and criminally years ago, and that the Legislative Committee might just as well have reproduced the story of PWEED and OAKEY HALL'S Ring as something new.

that though Mr. DIMOCK had never held the office of Treasurer, he contributed to make up fifteen thousand dollars of the bookkeeper's defalcation.

### War Without its Glitter.

The project on foot in England to abolish regimental colors is a significant illustration of the utilitarian spirit now gaining control of the profession of arms.

One of the first aims of this unsentimental view of war was to reduce the protensions of the bayonet. This instrument is at best only the ancient plke, attached to that considerably more important weapon, the rifle; yet it was long the fashion to extol the prowess of "the cold steel" in battle, as if far more terrible than any weapon whose efficiency was based only on the explosive force of gunpowder. The civil war destroyed some of this illusion for American soldiers. Surgical records showed the bayonet wounds treated in camps and hospitals to be an insignificant fraction of the whole; while the experience of many battles developed the fact that the so-called bayonet charge is usually performed with the gun slung across the shoulder, much like a parader's torch, and, in most cases, with the bayonet mpg.250 peacefully reposing in its sheath. It was the rush, not the steel, that decided successful charges, in all but exceptional instances. Accordingly, in some inventions the bayonet has been turned into a sort of intrenching spade, or anything but a weapon for impaling the enemy. In no service, doubtless, is the bayonet wholly discarded; but, in these days of destructive long-range firing, with repeating arms, its uses are chiefly for parades and guard duty.

A second move has been to abolish the envalry sabre, which, in our country at least where eavalry are for the most part mounted infantry, is more ornamental than useful. Many old cavalry officers bitterly oppose this disuse of their distinctive arm; but practically the cavalry in Indian campaigning rely on their carbines. The sabre is an additional weight and an empty jingle; and hence, though it need not be wholly dis carded, it is likely to be used only for drills and parades, and on a few extra occasions,

as in riot duty. Its ancient prestige is gone The rataplan of the Frenchman's drum is gone, too. It was strange to see France, of all nations, abandoning this instrument. But Gen. FARRE was inexorable, and ordered it discontinued in the French army. The drummer is held to be a man whos only function is to make a noise; and of this there is always a supply in battle without him. It is certain that he has a clumsy instrument to carry about, and that he often manages to drop it somewhere on the battlefield. But the true reason for the downfall of the drum is even more will tarian. Everything required of it can be performed by the bugle; and the bugler can also carry a rifle, while the drummer cannot. Hence France bids farewell to the spirit-sturing drum, and all its martial associations are releatlessly swept away.

Big epaulettes long ago gave way to simple shoulder straps; and the huge bearskin caps of FREDERICK's grenadiers are but rarely seen. To overawe by personal appearance is no longer the military aim. Even the Chinese have ceased to rely on gongs, and put their faith in breech-loading guns. The imposing knapsack of former days is going the way of other old devices. Our volunteer soldiers learned that the blanket, tied diagonally across the body, would convey their few toilet articles and limited wardrobes, on the march, without a box strapped upon the back. Cross belts and brasses, once sacred, are by degrees following the fate of pipe clay and pigtails.

One of the developments of this tendency to rub off the gloss from the fighting business is the movement to put an end to distinctive corps uniforms. This innovation is bitterly contested wherever tried. The indignation of a Highlander at not being able to air his legs when on winter duty around Hudson's Bay is naturally intense; and so it is with all regiments and organizations which enjoy a prescriptive right to deck themselves in a military plumage not worn by all their fellows. We see the same thing going on in this State, on a small scale; for no provision of the new militia code is more generally detested thun that which proposes to put all th troops into the same service uniform. It is complained that it robs the militia service of its attractiveness, by reducing its opportunities for personal display. But the attack upon pride in garments, like the frown ing upon all rifle shooting not likely to be used in action, follows the utilitarian tendency of the times.

The latest expression of this spirit, as has been said, is in the English discussion whether to abolish the carrying of regimental colors on the battlefield. The argument is that such flags are cumbrous and useless, being neither weapons nor subsistence stores; and that their defence on sentimental grounds often costs valuable lives, or disarranges the mechanism of a battle, as when the Sixty-sixth and the Bombay Grenadiers both lost their colors in Afghanistan, and when MELVILLE and COGHLAN perished in Zululand, under the flag of the Twentyfourth. When we think of the reverence attached in all ages to the corps symbol and the national symbol, be it eagle or cross or banner, the proposition to rule regimental colors from battlefields, as interfering with the legitimate problem of slaughter, shows what war is coming to. And perhaps, after all, this instance may suggest that the utilitarian spirit, in its eagerness to sacrifice sentiment, may sometimes sacrifice utility. For there is surely practical use in an em blem which, though it can neither be fired off nor eaten, yet makes troops light to extermination in its defence.

There may be, perhaps, some unlooked-for results in this modern tendency to destroy the pomp and circumstance of war, and to put everything on a business basis. Most war is savagery; and when its glamour is destroyed, and the combatants made o appear like mere fighting appliances. plucked of sentiment, its real nature may be better appreciated.

# Garfield and Brady.

The fact that the system of Star route swindling was not merely tolerated, but encouraged, all through the Fraudulent Administration, notwithstanding frequent and horough exposures, is sufficiently discrethable to the party which made itself responsible for both the one and the other. But the GARFIELD letter to "My dear HUBBELL," Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Blackmail of Government Employees, adds a chapter which is simply alamous; and the explanation offered by tion. GARFIELD seems to us worse than the letter itself.

It was necessary to carry Indiana and Ohio to savo Gabrield. Every special interest depending upon Government favor had been bled to the last point of endurance. The Rings had come down with all they could squeeze from the recipients of their plunder. Many of the manufacturers had contributed what they could afford. The It also appears that the Treasurer was | pet banks and the railroad kings had yielded

responsible for looking after the funds; and up freely. The officeholders, from Cabinet officer to tidewalter, had been assessed three times. But still the election fund was not large enough; the cry of Donsey and GORHAM in Indiana, and of the managers under Garfield's own eye in Ohio, was for more money. Then the excellent Mr. HUB-BELL bethought him of the Star route contractors revelling in the plunder of years. Of course, the person to compel them to hand over was the person through the perversion of whose official power they made their money. But BRADY refused to assess them unless at the written request of HAYES or GARFIELD. HAYES, fraud and imbecile as he was, had still self-respect enough to refuse to do a thing so barefaced as this. But GARFIELD took another view of it. He was to be the immediate beneficiary of the proposed corruption; and he never seemed to have thought for a moment of rejecting BRADY's shameful proposal. Does anybody suppose that he misunderstood its character? That was utterly impossible; it was too plain for a child to be mistaken about it. Gen. GARFIELD has put in the infant's plea before with some success; but it will hardly do in this case. He knew perfectly well that BRADY's object was to make terms for the Star route plunderers in the future; and that they would pay up for his election only on those conditions.

As usual, GARFIELD hesitated between the sin and the shame of it, and after several days' consideration, came at the object by a circuit. Instead of writing directly to BRADY, he wrote to HUBBELL to tell BRADY to go ahead, and the letter was passed over the contractors as BRADY's voucher for the money he squeezed out of them; and now it is produced to show how the election was carried, and what manner of man the Republican candidate was.

Gen. GARFIELD said that he did not know what the Credit Mobilier was, and that he had no reason to suppose that OAKES AMES was attempting to bribe him by giving him stock. He cannot say as much with regard to BRADY. He had been investigated and exposed in Congress; the newspapers were full of his criminal misconduct; and Gen GARFIELD must have been perfectly aware that he was making terms with a gang of public thieves when he wrote the letter to HUBBELL. We admit that it does not foll low that he intended to keep the bargain because he understood clearly what he was loing when he made it. The treaty of Mentor was made about the same time, and when Senator Conkling gets ready for his great effort, he will doubtless show us how

### A Remarkable Imprecation.

"May Gop burn and blast this church !" These dreadful words were not uttered by Col. Bon INGERSOLL. They fell from the lips of a Christian preacher, standing at the time in the pulpit of the very church about which he was talking. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., the church was the Church of the Holy Trinity in this city.

Of course there was an if. A pastor who has devoted the best years of his life to building up a church does not wish it burned and blasted on general principles. Just before he pronounced the words in question, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., had been reminding his parishioners of the early his tory of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Born in a time of contention, it had lived, he said, to see days of peace. But its members should never forget that it was founded to be a Protestant church, hostile to all sacramentarianism and sacerdotalism May Gop burn and blast this church, said the Rev. Dr. TYNG, Jr., "if it should ever fail-in the traditions of its fidelity, to the truth as it is in Jesus. I utter in Gon's name and in your presence this day a most solemn imprecation upon its future, if it should be despoiled of the purposes of its organization.

Then the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., went into particulars. He exhorted his hearers always to require those who might come after him to wear the black gown while preaching, to face the congregation while celebrating the Lord's Supper, and to pray out of their own heads as well as out of the Book of Common Prayer,

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., is a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. As he remains in its communion, the natural inference is that, whatever defects he may see in it, he esteems it on the whole the best of existing Christian organizations.

But In the greater number of Protestant Episcopal parish churches in this city, and in this part of the country, the pastors wear the surplice while preaching, face the altar in the celebration of the Eucharist, and confine themselves rigorously to the Prayer Book in their public supplications. Moreover, in the sense in which the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., uses the words, these brother dergymen are both Sacramentarians and

Sacerdotalists. Surely he does not want all their churches burned and blasted. But if he does not desire this, why should be call down such a fate upon the Church of the Holy Trinity in the event of its following their example

and falling into their ways? Can waiter girls be prohibited from work ing at night in concert saloons and similar resorts? The Supreme Court of California says no, and prenounces unconstitutional an ordinance containing such a prohibition, though the real intent of this ordinance was to benefit the women to whom it referred, and though the waiter giri business was assumed to be immeral in its tendencies. If the business were illegal, that would be another matter; but the Court held that immorably not in conflict with positive law, is not a sufficient cause for such interference. A feature in this case was a clause in the new Constitution of the State which prosex, be disqualified from pursuing any lawfu vocation." Still, the same adjudication might have been reached upon other grounds.

A question somewhat analogous to this was raised in the same State last year, when it was desired to relieve journeymen bakers from the drudgery of Sunday work. A law was passed prohibiting such work, but that, too, was adjudged to be unconstitutional, on the ground that it discriminated against a particular body of men. Some bakers might be glad to have the law and consider it a benefit, but how about those who might wish to labor on Sunday? The Court held that, as long as other people were permitted to work on the first day of the week, the bakers who wished to work could not be

deprived of that brivlege. Legislation in California has often run upon he songs of constitutional limitations, particular larly in those statutes and ordinances relating to the Chinese, among which the ordinance for cutting off the queues of prisoners belonging to hat race is fresh in the public recollection Still, the law laid down in the discussion of the questions thus raised has been instruction for all the other States.

# Mr. Larbart's Smart Bog.

Mr. Earhart of Hamilton, Ohio, is the owner

WAR INSIDE THE PARTY.

Republicans, Independents, and Demo erats Regard the Prospects WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Senator Conkling proposes to advance on the White House burning his bridges. In him this is certainly heroic; but it may safely be said that when he sounds the advance there will be those who will either not follow him or do it unwillingly. Not a few have become sated with the business. Conkling as the advantage of the resolution of caucus. It is the President that refuses to be bound by The resolution unantmously adopted by caucus that when one or more Republican Senators object the case shall be laid over as "contested" is still in force. This gives him a cer-

tain advantage over Garfield. Should caucus recede, the New York Senator will have lost his hold; rebellion in the ranks will destroy him. The disposition to rebel certainly exists, though not a few disposed not to break with the President will concede that the consequences of the defeat of Conkling will be more momentous than the rejection of Robertson.

The President is on record as saying that if the Senate shall reject Robertson he will submit. Hayes was compelled to do this, and so was Grant. There is no alternative for a Presilent, for the Senate will have but exercised a constitutional prerogative, and he will have no right to inquire into motives, to punish Senators. There is just this one chance for Conkling-adhering to the rule of caucus, which Garffeld invites Republican Senators to break. Adhered to rigidly, the Robertson nomination would be laid over on a full vote, or rejected outright. It is scarcely probable that the Democrats who are showing a warm side to Garfield can be brought solid to his support. If, however, the Republicans break and proceed on the go-asyou-please plan. Robertson's confirmation is

lmost certain. It is just this that Garfield hopes for. It is his only ground of expectation. On the Democrats is driven to rely. If he be saved, they will have done it. Already are the Conklingites ringing the changes on this; Gen. Garfield in the hands of his political enemies the beginning of the third month of his administration! Strict party Republicans will hesitate before entering into such an alliance. John Sherman will hardly do it, reluctant as he will be to break with Garfield even to this extent.

Conkling has boundered in one thing. He might have had Woodford & Co. confirmed on Wednesday; but feeling cock sure, and not perceiving the point of advantage possible for Garfield, he delayed. Thereupon Garfield, inspired by those who had worked on him, withdrew the nominees, and thus flanked Lord Roscoe completely. For once somebody has beaten Conkling. Of course it is not Garfield He was merely told what to do, and did it. Now he plumes himself on his smartness!

From all this, what may we expect? That it is no mere squabble to subside or be followed by a love feast over spoils, we may depend. It is a broad, deep breach. The chasm is actual. What first challenges comment is the baracter and purpose of Garfield's action. If it were the act of a New York politician-a Tammany or anti-Tammany Mayor-contending with a rival faction, a soundble in the gutter for things found there only," said an old time Republican, "there would be little to say concerning it. Garfield seems to have utterly ost sight of the dignity of his station, to say nothing of its prerogatives. He has acted as nothing of its prerogatives. He has acted as John Kelly might act to beat an opponent, gain some alvantage, or gratify personal spite. He has lowered himself and his office, and played badly the politicant's rôle of the poorer sert. Whatever claquers may say or do in the movement, this I timink will be the judgment the intelligence and conscience of the land will not be long in working up. In undertaking an heroic action," said he, with deliberation, "Mr. Garfield has performed a pairr, and I believe an unsuccessin, trick."

"Gen. Garfield," said an ex-member of Congress, 'had to do something. His situation had become unendurable—made so by his own weakness. In attempting to improve it he has

had become unendurable—made so by his own weakness. In attempting to improve it he has only shown a new side to the world which is no better than was known before. In essaying greatness he has manifested weakness. For a time, perhaps, his blow at Consbing may re-ceive applicable, but not from poople of good sense."

Whose work was it?" I asked another. "It Whose work was it?" I asked another. "It don't seem to have been Baine's allogether," said he. "He might have said to Garfield: "Go ahead and see what you'll make out of it." If he dod'th was as arrely in the spirit of -imschief es anything flor Garfield seems not to have found Baine out yet, and without taking any part of the responsibility. You ask, can be have Republican Senators enough with the bemeerate who will promptly volunteer, to see him through? Considering the newer resoling in parronage, that may be doubtful, If he don't make his point speedily he won't at all. Retailaleans will naturally draw naws from what challenges the support of Democrats, It is

nien through? Considering the tower residing in patronace, that may be doubtful. If he don't make his point speedly he won't at all. Bendideans will naturally draw awar from what chalenges the support of Democrats. It is Conking's strong rotht that Garffold has been driven to the Democratic party for support. Right or wrong, Republicans generally will believe that party movements that depend for success on the votes of the opposition must be something they can safely condemn."

"What else could the man do?" said a prominent Republican. He was in a corner, and had to do something. He intended it for a trave, a shrewd thing, well chosen in point of time. It was nother. It was only a desperate shift, without horoism or even respeciable daring, Conking will be put to his trumps, though, for a time; but that don't prove anything in favor of the art. Presidential conduct must be judged, not by the effect on the opponent, but according to the standard of the high office. Considered as atrick, Gardeld's withdrawal of the New York names had some smartness; it won't have even that if it fail of its choice. In the lack of prended politics, its folly is stugendous; and that's why the Democrats appoand. It is something, concluded the speaker. That cannot grow in the estimation of the country. Even those who appland it most foundly admit its folly, and they will emass altogether to appland in in less than a week's time."

"Its there a possibility of conjuronise?" I asked a Republican Senator. "Unless," said he, "it is true in this case, as it sometimes happens, that the greatest danger is the preduct of safety, there can be none, Conking will not yield an inch. He has not spoken a word infriendity to Gardeld or the Armine and the rate of an even and strength. If Consing had only a fraction of the Senator of the pence."

Said a Democrate Senator. "Unless," said he, "it is true in this case, as it sometimes happens, that he greatest danger is the preduct of the Republican Senator. "Of course we can out of the pence," as well n are clearly such as do not become a President.

#### Conkling Always for Peace-A Conkling View WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The present atti-

tude of the Administration is due to its weakness for the past two months. After dickering, delay, and self-distrust it became entangled in the toils of the caucus and was generally discredited for submission to Mr. Conkling's dictation. Candor and courage at the outset would have prevented the present complication. In this dilemma Mr. Blaine, Mr. Haistend, and others close to the President, taking counsel from passionate resentment, advised the stop which threatens the disruption and the disgrace of the Republican party.

Mr. Conkling may be arbitrary and exacting. but he is not deceitful. He never notsied the President with faise assurances. Had Gen. Sarfield been equally frank and distinct, muual confidence would have been the result, and here could have been no such disagreement as now exists. Instead of can for, there has been sharp practice and unworthy trickery, as will be seen when the facts are fully understood.

The nominations of Woodford, Payn, Mc-Dougali, Tenny, and Tyler were charged to the Senator's account, because the negations were known to be friendly to him. But he neither asked for, nor recommended, nor expected these appointments. They were an entire surprise to him; quite as much so, indeed, as the appointment of Mr. James to be Postmaster-Gen-

Mr. Conkling really sought to avoid an open rupture with the Administration, though that

These two hostile forces could not coexist, each aspiring to absolute command, without col-lision at some time. But the evil day could have been put off easily, and time might have mollified personal antagonisms.

It is known that Blaine took office in the Cabinet renouncing all pretensions to the succession. It is positively known that Conkling sig nified plainly that he had no candidate to oppose to Garfield for a second term, and that he desired the Administration to be successful. People will open their eyes at this assertion, but it is a part of the history of these times which ought to be known, and which soon will

be established by the best authority. Last Thursday morning Vice-President Arthur and Senator Platt visited the President on an errand of peace and harmony. They made a formal proposition to withdraw all the New York nominations. In other words, they offered to begin afresh, to forget what had passed, and to open a new set of books. Certainly that overture did not look like any intention on the part of Conkling to take advantage of the caucus

part of Conking to take advantage of the caucus degree by confirming appointments that he approved and then hastening an adjournment, leaving Robertson's case suspended.

All the imputations in this respect against Conkling are completely answered by the action of Arthur and Platt. The President did not approve the policy of peace, nor did he propose a substitute, nor did he manfully deciars his intention to withdraw all the nominations except Robertson's. He let them depart in doubt, and sent on their hees his special message, intended to be the signal for open war.

message, intended to be the signal for open war.

All the talk about returning these nominations after the case of Robertson shall be decided is an insult to common intelligence. It is not to be supposed, even if another caucus should reverse the decision of the last in regard to contested nominations, or if the issue on Robertson should be directly presented in another form, that Conkling will waste his strength in secret session. He is compelled by the necessities of the situation to speak to the country and to the party in a way to defend himself as the accused author of this trouble, and to fix the responsibility where it belongs.

The Republicans are alarmed, as well they may be, about the consequences of a deadly combat which takes away thirty-five electoral votes at the outset, splits the party into hostile factions, and leaves the Administration at the mercy of the Democrats. By united action the so-called minority of the Senate can hereafter control every Presidential appointment.

### FRESH EXCAVATIONS IN EGYPT. The Discovery of an Ancient Temple of Island

CAIRO, April 15 .- Some weeks ago, while spending a few days with a friend, who was a learned Egyptologist, and who lives on the banks of the Nile, about 100 miles above Cairo, he suggested an expedition to a spot on the eastern shore of the river, which he was desirous of visiting, in order to examine the ruins and rock tombs which were known to exist there. I gladly assented to the proposed trip, and we deemed our-

selves well rewarded for our pains. The ruins consisted of immense masses of crude brick work, which covered an area measuring about half a mile long by a quarter of a mile wide, by which the limestone cliffs were faced to the height of fifty or sixty feet, the solid masonry being in places upward of ten feet thick. Here were the crumbling walls of the ancient houses still existing, and the natives showed as holes nearly filled with sand which, they averred, led into rock-cut cham bers, containing any quantity of mummies and their coffins. All attempts to enter them at the time proved more or less abortive, as the man without the risk of being jammed and suffocated, so we turned our attention to the brick remains, and found among them the ruins of what seemed to be an ancient temple built of burnt bricks twenty inches long by nine wide, and stamped, to our great delight, with hieroglyphics. These my friend, who reads hiero glyphics like English, translated as follows: High Priest of Ammon Pinadjem-Protector

of the Grand Sanctuary of Isis." The inference to be gathered from this inscription was that this wall formed part of a temple dedicated to Isis, which was built by the Pontiff King Pinadiem, the third of the twenty first dynasty, who reigned about 1043 before Christ, and was probably that King of Egypt whose daughter we are informed that Solomor married. This discovery was so interesting that my friend applied to the authorities at Cairo for permission to excavate, and for the inst two weeks I have been assisting at the interesting work of exhuming the corpses and the records of the past. Unfortunately, our force which only consisted of ten men, was too small for the extent of ruin to be examined, but our

experience may be of interest to your readers We began by digging a pit at the base of the masonry-faced cliff, as it was probable that it was undermined by rock tombs. We had no particular indication to guide us, but our conectures proved correct, and after digging down about three feet we came upon some mummies offined in cradles of paim stems. This was in itself a discovery, as, so far as I am aware, it is the only case which has yet occurred in the rec ords of Egyptian investigation in which the bod ies were buried so near the surface of the earth and in which this primitive method of sepulture had been resorted to. On cutting loose the palm stems which had been beautifully sewn together, we took out the body, the wrappages of which still remained in a state of extraordinary preservation. The long flax ropes with which it was corded were as strong as the day they had first been used. Then came yards of strong linen wrappages which we carefully unwound; the inner wrappings were of a finer material, but those nearest the body were black and rotten, and presented a charred appearance. This arose from the fact that the rude method of embalming had been resorted to of plunging the corpse into boiling bitumen which destroys the flesh. The result was that there was nothing but black skin drawn tightly over the bones and a great quantity of a black material which all crumbled at the touch. It was evident that the people buried in this rude fashion belonged to the poorer classes, who were not able to afford the more expensive process which in some cases has preserved the bodies in a perfect and almost lifelike con dition. In one instance we found, neverthe less, an almost perfectly preserved foot, and in another a quantity of long black hair. After examining several of these superficially interred mummies, we dug down till we go

below them, and about eight feet from the surface came upon the rock where there was an opening beneath it. This we cleaned out, and I scrambled down, well provided with candles to investigate. For the first few yards the passage was so low that I was obliged to lie perfectly flat upon my face and wriggle along, bu after a little I could get upon my hands and knees. This was rather a relief, as I was erawing among bones and skulls, which were strewn about in great confusion. There was a curious faint odor pervading the place, devoid of all taint of corruption, but the reverse of invigorating. As I scrambled along the pas eage went from one low cave into another, and the slats of sarcophagi which had been broken and fragments of the wooden coffins which they had contained, were iring about. It was evident that at some very remote period in the past the whole series of chambers I was traversing had been broken into and rifled, in the hope, possibly, of fluding treasure. In no one case was a sarcophagus unbroken Opening out of the last cave, which I calculated was thirty-five yards from the mouth of the pit, was a small chamber about seven feet square hewn out of the solid rock, the sides quite smooth. It was flied with the debris of mummies. Near the entrance to it was a sarcophagus, the lid of which had been cracked that one could see the perfect mummy inside, beautifully swathed in linen, on while was a pattern of some sort. I put my hand into the erack to feel about, but everything I touched went to powder; and there is something uncanny in groping about in a coffin with a body in it, in the dark, though, somehow, a corps-3,000 years old is a far less gruesome object than a fresh one. There were not only no objects of interest or value in this pit, but no inseriptions.

We now set the men to work at the walls of seemed inevitable sconer or later from the the building where we had found the stamped hour that Mr. Blaine organized the Cabinet and | bricks. Here we were completely at fault. We became President in the name of Garffeld. dug down for eight or ten feet, but never got to

the end of the bricks. We opened parallels. but in whatever direction we went it was al solid brick. The only difference was that after going for a certain distance we came upon crude brick unstamped; but we soon became convinced that the structure was solid throughout, and was either the com mencement of a pyramid or the huge pediment

upon which the temple had been placed; for that this was a spot which at one time had been a centre of Isis worship we had additional testimony in another inscription which we found on some of the bricks. On one side was the ancient name of the town, "Isembheb," or The Isis of Heb." and on the other Ramon Cheper, the name of the fourth pontiff king of the twenty-first dynasty. The fact that the town took its name from the goddess, and of "Grand Sanctuary of Isis" being stamped on the bricks, rendered it pretty certain that if we could only and them, the remains of a temple must be buried in the mounds of potsherds and brickbats with which the area was covered. This was the more probable, as the enceinte of solid brick which crowned and faced the cliffs must have been the wall of the temple enclosure

for the rest of the town. With the view of seeing whether the masonry which crowned the cliff concented any chambers, we now determined to go to the highest point, which was about a hundred feet above the level of the Nile, and dig down, Here again we met with nothing but crude bricks, but they had apparently been cemented with thrushed ears of barley, At first we thought we had come upon a granary, but the bricks were all solidly packed upon one another, merely the interstices being filled with the empty ears, of which we speedily obtained about a bushel. We also found built into the masonry a log of wood, which had been squared and pierced; but it had only been built into the mass as a part of the general structure. Between every four layers of brick, there were also layers of bean straw. When we had dug lown about ten feet we approached the bed rock without having solved the mystery. We had now pierced a horizontal tunnel through the brick at the base of the cliff for ten feet and arrived at the rock; we had done the same vertically or its summit with the same result, and we had run both vertical and lateral shafts into the mass of stamped bricks on its shoulder, without ever coming to an end of this solid masonry. As the time at our disposal was limited, we did not wish to waste any more of it on this gi-

gantic construction, and decided upon clearing out the entrance to a cave in the rock which we had observed on the occasion of our first visit. As soon as this was big enough to admit an Arab I decided to follow. Almost imme diately at the entrance were two sarcophagi which rested the superincum ent upon rock. To get past these it was necessary to lie on one's side, push one's feet through between the sarconhagi, and then call to the Arab to drag you through by main force. Had I been a quarter of an inch thicker I should have stuck; as it was, my waistcoat buttons suffered severely. I now found myself in a maze of sarcophagi, but they were piled so closely together, and so near the roof of the cave, that it was difficult to move about, even on one's hands and knees. Standing erect was out of the quation, but the cave was not strewn, as the other had been, with mummy bones and cloths. Although holes had been here and there knocked into the sarcophagi, the contents had not been abstracted, and I counted six which were untouched. On some of the lids were splendidly sculptured colossal heads. The finest of these was so wedged in beyond the others and so near the roof that I could only examine it by pushing myself over the inter ening sarcophagi in a prostrate attitude until I was lying right on top of it.

There was something at once solemn and groesque in thus finding one's self with one's face about six inches from the majestic bearded physiognomy of an ancient Egyptian on his own coffin lid. Here had he been reposing. staring in a calm and dignified manner into futurity for the last 3,000 years, till I came with my prying inquisitiveness and nine teenth century irreverence, and stretched nyself full length on the top of him. I almost fancied, as I held the candle up to examine his placid almond-shaped eyes, that they gave me a represental wink. We determined nevertheless, to open some of these sarcophagi, failing to find any other more accessible, and I was dragged back again into the light of day in a bath of perspiration, and not a little exhausted by my efforts.

Two days after a cave was found much more easy of access and full of untouched sarophagi. In this we found three alabaster Canopian vases. There should have been four, but one was missing. They were usually placed. two on each side of the sarcophagus of a distinguished personage, to hold his heart, intestines, and viscera. They were about a foot high. and on their covers were carved respectively the heads of a god, a jackal, and a cynocepbalus. We also found a small papyrus seroll which had apparently been a charm worn round the neck of a child. We opened altogether six sarcophagi here. On one was sculptured a head even finer than the one I had made acquaintance with aircady, and inside was the mummy of a giant. He must have been nearly cleven feet high, with a thick ness of skull greater than I supposed possible in a human being; but curious late, his coffin contained no inscription to denote his personality and rank, nor in any of the coffins that we opened were there any inscriptions on statuettes, rings, or ornaments, which are invariably found placed with the dead. My friend, who was learned in these matters, has been unable to account for this peculiarity; and while it was disappointing in one sense, it was interesting as suggesting possibly a different epoch of sepulture from

any which has yet been investigated. We were obliged to content ourselves with this discovery, with that of the paim cradies, and with the cortainty that our researches had established that the name of the place in old time had been Isembheb, and that a temple must have once stood here of great celeb rity, dedicated to Isia. With the small force and limited time at our disposal, we regretted that it was impossible to do more, but I feel convinced that the ruins of Isembheb, and the careful investigation of its massive masonry and rock-cut tombs, may yet reveal records which would throw light upon an obscure and little known epoch of Egyptian history.

# Some Up-Country Beer Brinkers.

DRYDEN. May 8,-A civil damage suit, in a case where a man was alleged to have become intexmated or layer beer, just tried here. has brought to light a mon derful canacity for lager, or executing. Johns Swart lestified that he had during hits four glasses of lager in twelve hours, and was not drunk. He thought bage would intexicate it kept on band long. Den Taylor swore that be sometimes drains two or three gallons a day, and he never saw anybody drunk on lager unithey mixed it with some other drink. Charles Schulls department of the lay Mr. Malle was the last witness and the greatest drinker of all. He ners in the firm, who was no fill testified that he had drank seventy divergings and liner latter and on the F. I. was into etween 7 and 10 s'clock of an evening. He had swall boxed four gallous in a day, and in common be decayed drank two to three gallous a day, and was never dome, in his lie. The part at once returned a veriliat of \$2.00 for the plantain.

# Reduction of Rates on Live Stock.

Cutcago, May 8 .- Commissioner Fink yester day intermed railread agents here that rates on live stock will be reduced, beginning Minday, on the name of Scientistic Forgonials grow and Sy certs inset to See Yors. The regular tariff rates are 60 cents gives and Sci cents not. On dressed test the rate is reduced from as to so exents. These reductions are made on account of persistent cutting by various roads.

Yesterday's Record of Contagious Cases, Five deaths from small-pox and three from Friends lever were reported to be day. I am may come of semantical were also reported.

# Poor Little Tim.

Poor little Tim is dead. He was the son of time by Cromm, who was injured in the interface works explosion. He was a cited six Years at any inspirate health, and the short of series has a property from the control of nature that

Weak lungs are attenuithened, pleurier pains relieved, and asthmatic arguinting subjuict by Dr. Jayne's February a sovereign remedy for all coughs and cuits—from Germany.

### SUNBEAMS,

-Four British M. P.'s are 80 and upward, -Lord Beaconsfield died with one hand in that of two poers whom he had created. So relative us

The proposition of an American comtruct a ratiway through Newtonmand tos

A Cincinnati milliner is suing for breach

conice a whilem somiror of 50, who pleads the A tankard of brown Doulton ware his.

in produced to commemorate the cturn, for t tions in Yorkshire's history, or six Laborate for the West

The placing of a vessel with a light eathis of being seen for miles at the month or the favor is a proof of the growing importance or the tax ention of Lake Winnipez.

-Samuel Andrews, sixteen years ago an English laboring man, who has been Rockbeller's partier in the all business, is building a palatial abode on Earlig avenue, Cleveland. He has retired. -One of the wealthiest settlers in Austra-

lis is Jem Mace, the noted champion of the prize ring who landed in Melbourne two years ago with \$50. He has made a curtaine by speculating in mining sta which at the same time served as a fortification -The Washington police have really disovered and closed a sumbling rone; but it was in the sinc building with the Police Headquarters, and the cors and windows were builty left over to the stret.

Baltimore has quite a large-sized conregation of Memorates, who meet in a half over the mong, the minister walling on the men, and the

.- There are thirty-eight Roman Catnolic noblemen with scats in the House of Lords, and seven teen without scats, forty seven Homan Catholic baronits six Roman Catholic Privy Councillors, and hity-five men s of the House of Commons

-John Hahn of Spades, Indiana, was so affected by his wire's descriton of him that he tred to throw himself under a locomotive, but was prevented He then built a large bouffre, and when it was we tare walked in and, and was burned to a conder ... Two performers in a real negro minstrel

mpany quarrelled on the stage, at Grunell, Onio, not the color of the hair of a white woman in the autience. In the cars, on the following day, the disagrement broke out anew, and one minuted shot the othe -Heyman found out that his wife was in ove with Sievers, at Bellaire, Ohio, and announced etermination to slay him. Arming himself with a big evolver, he sought Sievers in a public place, and hed at him once. As if scared by the sound of the first of

he avenger dropped the weapon and fled. Hours also ward he was discovered believed in a bay mow. -According to Galignani certain Parislas adica belonging to the forsaken, formules, and remains species are beginning to dress themselves in deleron eshion. The new spring colors are described as "d reet," one of them is called "weelers regrets," and we vains desirs," "youx on pleurs," and similar mane he drapers have enough to do with their mockery of wa-

-Julia E. Smith, the survivor of the Gias tonbury Smith sisters, has paid her tax this year, here without a "folcome protest against the incounty ressive previous years she refused to pay, and the ear for seized and sold eleven acres of land, a bank shap - The people of Damascus, Pa., think they

know of a woman up in New Hampshire whose pract for the sick are always answered. When a Damase person fails ill this miracle worker is written to, and certain hour appointed when she and the patient's fra of an ther attlear, are, and to have been cared of thronliseau sin a twinkline -Young Coningsby Disraell is at the Charter House. That tamous school, where Thackers

and his fictitious heroes were educated was r some twelve years are from Landen to a discounted near Godalming, in Surrey. The stones on the school noise, covered with the names of friends, branketed to gether, were also removed, and the ground and building were sold to Merchant Taylors' School, but the old pr moners (Col. Newcome's brothren) remain in London. -The fight between Brooks and Love miners, at Nelsonville, Ohio, was a savage stid pretated duel. They ied out while at work in the mine, ar

agreed to meet next morning, armos with revolvers, crowd cothered at the appointed time and place, and hody attempted to head the quarren, while partisans of the amagement incided them, to the encounter. Broad and Brooks received a wound in the breast. The spe tators yelled like factions at a prize tight, and the co-batants kept on firing until the resulters were cupied. Both men were mostally wounded. —Glimmering lights and subdued noises

were heard night after night near Allegneny, Pa. at superstitions residents dared not go out afterdarks at of senior glansta... After several weeks of come and excitement a stalwart Alterman led out a pa invistigators. They moved stealthily, and came awares upon six men, who, by the light of dark langer were making a deep excavation on the river bask; covered, she said it would be of no use he did any inuntil the ansume night; and the work must be seen pamed by certain mumiceries.

Contradictory accounts of Mexico being given by present travellers. A corresponded the C copy Tribus, says. "It is not simply an impo-ished country, with Fost rutural resources which h een exhausted, for no degree of ignestizations percial distress is beyond the possibility of recoverblasted its surface. Vast sections, lundreds if s leagues, are but extinct claters." A corresponden ive years, with such a population and entrof at su-number with that which Mexico now has the nite and agricultural exports alone would nearly equals; the exports of any other country of the world."

- A member of a Pennsylvania banking A Heritott Of a Petinsylvania described and withdraw. He had been emperatured which we have a director, and my notice was given of his winning the third beautiful manufactured to other winning officers. The concern the el. A broader work have director or his claim on the control of the work of the control restlicturous, and wastes to should have after for rightlery dobds of the firm it a new soers walnut e of the Militarian in given that s avoided minds with the firm and that notice bear by publication, or otherwise, to all others.

- The Rev. Mr. Anthony, a Sau Francis Methodist paster, sayt in a hearn periment her velling of the Corregue status. "A man was new streety took the rooms around to Admiral a aid his that he to be t was "as all the odn't compler the show at all remains should I be hed? wanthe word run away? The trath is it was too there was so much sombe that you will be a and those were his continued at the sale of the terminal of was seen and one to the sale battle was over, but we intill I was not a

-The Eastlish Solutions' Journal state Stevens, Markey Peaces & Holl Re Majoranting is marked with their o le allewed to go to the bar, This air was swed, and Mr. Discoul for our years in Nesses were a set of the

-According to other and STATE BYEN, EXCEPT IN

principal and the second Inducents expectates, has acquired quantum the Same 1872 the importation of species that Flame is clustery ingreased, its selecting imposures has constantly ingreased, its